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ANALYSIS

OF THE

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,

IN VIRGINIA;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR HISTORY, AND THE PRO-
PERTIES OF THE WATER, IN LETTERS OF EMINENT
PHYSICIANS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A FEW CERTIFICATES,

OUT OF MANY,

IN THE VARIOUS FORMS OF DISEASE WHICH HAVE
BEEN CURED BY THESE WATERS.

1857.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
PROPRIETORS.

BOARD.

During the Fashionable "Season," the price of board will conform with the customary charges at most of our Virginia Springs, and which, the general character of the accommodations furnished their guests being fairly considered, is unquestionably cheaper than at any similar resorts in the United States.

But the *Rockbridge Alum Springs* have attained a celebrity for healing virtues and medicinal power, which makes it as much the duty as the interest of the Proprietors to render them available to the poor as well as the rich, and to the invalid who would avoid a crowd, as to the votary of pleasure who seeks the throng and the haunts of fashion. Fortunately, they can do this; because experience has now abundantly proven that these Alum Waters lose none of their efficacy, even in winter, and that they are used at no season of the whole year with happier effects than in the spring months and (by reason of their tonic qualities) in the autumn after the enervating heats of summer.

Invalids would consult their comfort and their health by coming in April, May or June, when they can have more room and better attention than is possible in the midst of the throng of July and August. The Proprietors have, therefore, determined to prolong the season at reduced rates of fare. Hereafter the rates will be, viz:

Board, per day, from June 1st to September 30th, . . .	\$ 2 00
“ per week, for two weeks or more,	12 00
“ for children and servants half price.	
“ for white servants, per week,	8 00

Before June, and after September, board will be \$9 per week.

The undersigned, acting for his firm, has spared, and will spare, neither labor nor expense in providing for the comfort of his guests. His aim has been, and shall be, to keep the entire establishment in a style not surpassed in the mountains of Virginia. He has the satisfaction of knowing, from abundant testimony, that his efforts hitherto have met the approbation of the public who have resorted hither. He hopes yet more to merit it. He is now engaged in erecting new Bowling Saloons or Ten-pin Alleys, both for ladies and gentlemen, which will not be surpassed, if equalled, in the mountains; whilst his *Billiard Tables*, he hopes will maintain their admitted superiority.

WM. FRAZIER,

For the Proprietors.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, March 1, 1857.

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FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
Proprietors.

ANALYSIS

SCALE OF PRICES

THE

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS

IN VIRGINIA

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY AND THE
LOCATION OF THE SPRINGS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

C. H. WYNNE, PRINTER, RICHMOND, VA.

A FEW INVESTIGATIONS

IN THE SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA WHICH HAVE
BEEN MADE AT THESE SPRINGS

PHASES OF THE



SCALE OF PRICES

OF THE

Rockbridge Alum Water.

12 bottles in a box, (no charge for box,) \$6 00

6 " " " " " 4 00

Single bottle, - - - - 75

Persons at a distance desirous of using the Water, by remitting the amount to me by mail, at my risk, will have the Water forwarded by the cheapest and most expeditious route, or by any route they may name. No charge for portorage in this city. All letters or orders will receive prompt attention.

W. H. GILMAN,

Pharmaceutist,

Special Agent, Washington, D. C.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

ROUTES TO THE SPRINGS—FACILITY OF ACCESS.

This celebrated watering-place, although situated in the mountains of Virginia, 160 miles West of Richmond, and 40 South-west of Staunton, is now brought, by the Virginia Central Railroad, within easy access of the Atlantic seaboard, and is the first of all the Western Springs reached by the traveler. The cars now run within nine miles of it, and by the time this pamphlet is printed, and generally distributed, they will be running within *five miles* of the place.

Thus, it is brought within 24 hours of New York—and the Northern passenger, leaving Baltimore or Washington in the morning, and the Southern, breakfasting in Richmond, take tea the same evening at the Rockbridge Springs.

Let the Northern traveler be careful *not* to go as far South as Richmond, but, from Washington city, take the *Alexandria and Orange Railroad* to Gordonsville, which there connects with the Central. It is presumed, that before next Summer, *through tickets* will be arranged both North and South, to the terminus of the Central road, five miles from the Springs.

The Southern visiter, to reach this place by the shortest and cheapest route, must be careful to come as far North as Richmond, making that a point whence he will come by the Central cars.

The *Natural Bridge* being in the same county with this Spring, and to which it gives its name, is an object of great attraction to the visitors.

Medical Properties of the Water.

For 30 years, or more, these Springs (without any other sort of advertising than that afforded by the visitors themselves, who have either experienced or witnessed the cures wrought by them) have gradually extended their fame throughout Virginia, and in many parts of the South. To make their healing virtues more widely and more accurately known to the whole public, is the object of this pamphlet. The proprietors have great pleasure in presenting the following letters from distinguished gentlemen of different States and professions. The first is from Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, whose eminent medical character, no less than his personal familiarity with the leading Mineral Springs of Europe and this country, stamps his opinion with the highest authority.

Dr. Cartwright's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR :

Names are something, and the name "*Alum*," given to the Rockbridge *Accidulous Ferruginous Springs*, is a misnomer, as it conveys the erroneous idea that their medicinal virtues are chiefly owing to the alum they contain; whereas, the water, in addition to the alum, contains nearly every medical substance of the most celebrated Mineral Springs of Europe. Why not, therefore, give it a name that would not lead to error? Why not drop the word *alum* and call it simply Rockbridge water? The Tunbridge water may, with as much propriety, be called *table-salt* water as yours *alum*. Common salt and alum can be had anywhere; no need of going to Tunbridge or Rockbridge to get one or the other. But the Tunbridge and the Rockbridge waters both contain a number of other substances, as protoxide of iron and the salts of lime, magnesia and soda, with more or less carbonic acid. Besides containing all the principal ingredients found in the Tunbridge and Bath Mineral Springs of England, so celebrated for scrofulous affections and many chronic ailments, your Rockbridge water agrees with that of Aix la Chapelle in containing silicic acid. It hardly needs to be added that the water of the Aix la Chapelle Springs, internally and externally used, has long

been famous for the cure of chronic rheumatism. The styptic taste, transparency, and inodorous character of the acidulous ferruginous waters of Rockbridge county, Virginia, attracted invalids to use them, as the same sensible qualities in the Bath waters attracted the Romans soon after the conquest of England.

Although inodorous and transparent, the Rockbridge water has a blackish and rather repulsive appearance in the Springs. In this it agrees with the mineral waters of Bagneres, in upper Garonne, which comes out from a mountain of a similar geological formation with the mountain in the vicinity of the Rockbridge Springs. The Bagneres water has long been very popular for the cure of stiffness of the limbs, lymphatic congestions, engorgements of the joints, paralysis, dyspepsia, chronic catarrhs and chlorosis. The Rockbridge water has every ingredient in it that the most careful analysis has discovered in the Viche water. It contains less carbonic acid than the Viche water, but is richer in every thing else. It could easily be charged with more carbonic acid, artificially, if that were desirable. The Viche water is highly recommended for engorgements of the liver and spleen, biliary concretions, diseases of the kidneys, fleur albus, and chronic disfigurements of the skin, caused by diseased viscera.

The Springs of Spa, in Ouertha, so celebrated throughout Europe for chronic nephrites, calculous affections, leuchorrhœa, visceral catarrhs, and debility of the digestive organs, contain no other substances than those found by analysis in the water of the Rockbridge Springs, and might, with as much propriety, be called *Alum Spring*, as they hold in solution a considerable quantity of alum.

The waters of Passy, so useful in languor of the digestive system, and in the cure of scorbutic affections, visceral engorgements, passive hemorrhages, as menorrhagia, piles, &c., hold in solution the sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, alumina, chloride of sodium, and the pertoxide of iron, all of which are found in much larger proportions (fully three times as much) in the Rockbridge Springs—the latter Springs containing the iron in the form of a *protoxide*, a much milder and safer salt than the *pertoxide* of the Passy water.

In truth, I know of no water in Europe or America so rich in medical substances as that of the Rockbridge Springs. My attention was first attracted to it some fifteen years ago, by observing that the sojourners at the Rockbridge Springs were

generally composed of invalids from Virginia, while those at the other Springs were mostly from distant parts of the Union, more in search of pleasure than health. Most of these other Springs in the Virginia mountains have a deservedly high reputation for the efficacy of their water in a variety of chronic ailments, but I am satisfied that the Rockbridge Springs have not yet attained that wide celebrity they deserve, from the circumstance of their being regarded as merely *Alum Springs*, instead of being seen in their true light as the richest of all that class of Mineral Springs known as the *acidulous ferruginous*—a class of mineral waters to which the most famous Springs of the world belong.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

SAM'L A. CARTWRIGHT.

To *Wm. Frazier, Esq.*,

Alum Springs, Rockbridge county, Va.

Extracts from a Letter of REV. JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
D. D., of New York, published in the *New York Observer*,
July, 1855.

THE ALUM SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA.—Much as has been said about the mineral and fontral wealth of Virginia, the readers of the *Observer* may still receive some new information concerning the Springs named above. As being among the latest resorts in these extraordinary mountains, they have been less frequently described than some others. My observation will apply principally to the Rockbridge Spring, as it is this only at which I have remained any considerable time. And my reason for asking a place in your columns at all, is my belief, that these waters are eminently fitted to relieve thousands of sufferers, whose case is seldom reached by artificial medicines.

The Rockbridge Alum Springs is in the same county with the famous Natural Bridge, but, in the Northern part, on the high road between Lexington and the celebrated Warm Springs, being about twenty miles from the latter. Though alum exists in large measure, and gives the predominant taste to the water, the medicinal qualities of the Spring are by no means due to this agent alone. There are also present, free sulphuric acid, protoxide of iron, and the sulphates of potash, lime and magnesia. But neither this statement, nor the

elaborate analyses of Professors Rogers and Hayes, in any degree account for the manifest effects of the water. Indeed; it is well known, that agents which are inert or hurtful in the hands of the pharmacist, possess a great power as proceeding from nature's laboratory. The same nominal combinations result in widely different things—thus (to borrow an example) the union of nitrogen and oxygen make, in one proportion, the air we breathe; in another, nitrous oxide; and in a third, nitric acid. It is only on empirical grounds, therefore, that we judge Mineral Springs to have such and such effects. In the case of the Alum Springs these effects are as strong and potent as in any yet reported, and the benefit has been derived by classes of sufferers who have had least advantage from the faculty.

Many years ago, it was known by hunters, that an Alum Spring broke out of these cliffs. Long before any houses were erected, people who had ulcers, tetters, salt rheum, scrofula, and other skin affections, used to come here and encamp. The next step was to rear log cabins; and now, at length, for several years, it has been a place of general resort.

A dish-like vale, or basin, in the midst of hard but picturesque ridges, contains these fountains, which issue from five chambers hewn in the rock, at the base of a cliff of slate, so bared as to expose the sloping strata for many square feet below, while it is surmounted by a crest of green forest. A spacious area of green, within a circular drive, is begirt by a number of brick cottages, here called cabins; but there are other houses of greater extent. The verdure is rich, and the views of the North mountain and the Western wall of the Great Valley, and of some lesser ridges, are pleasing. It is one of the singular advantages of these Virginian watering places, that, by walking for three minutes, you can plunge yourself at once into glens and tangled wilds. The amphitheatre around a chalybeate spring, for instance, is thronged with fine trees and enriched with a luxuriant flora. The rhododendron is, indeed, no longer in bloom, but the scarlet wood lily, the fragrant *pyrala maculata*, the *mitchella repens*, embroidering whole banks, and a variegated collection of yellow, red and orange fungi and lichens, reward the easy pursuit. A rattlesnake, lately captured, is exhibited in a barrel; there is a rumor of a bear having paced across the lawn; and the venison of every meal testifies that we are in a wild country.

The alum waters (for the Springs vary in character) are

found useful in a number of diseases. The statement of Dr. Christian, of Richmond, is published as follows :

“They are an invaluable remedy in the cure of all scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, lupus and other malignant ulcerations of the mouth and throat, chronic diseases of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, chronic diarrhœa, scrofulous affections of the mesentery and peritoneum, diseases of the urinary organs, diabetes, chronic inflammation and irritation of the kidneys, bladder and urethra, diseases peculiar to females, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the uterus, hemorrhoids, all hemorrhagic affections of a passive character, and all anemic conditions of the system, and broken down states of the constitution, whether resulting from the imprudent use of medicine, or the errors of youth. In all diseases of the glandular system, whether of inflammation, induration, or deficient secretion, it has no superior, if an equal, as a curative agent; restoring the secretions generally to a healthy condition, particularly those of the liver, skin and kidneys, whether deficient, excessive, or of bad quality. Its purgative action is characterized by copious bilious discharges, very similar to those produced by mercurials.

“As a remedy in all depraved conditions of the constitution, involving, as their diseases necessarily do, an unhealthy condition of the blood, we know of no agent that has performed such astonishing cures; thus it is that it has cured scrofula in all its stages and worst forms, with its kindred affections. Acting as a purgative or astringent, according to the quantity taken, it cures with equal facility diseases of the alimentary canal, whether attended with constipation or diarrhœa. Unlike most other mineral waters, it retains its curative properties at all seasons of the year, and when sent away in barrels or bottles, possesses most of all its medicinal virtues.”

One or two surprising cases were pointed out to us at the spot. A lady has been in the same building with us, who, though much disfigured, is a marvel in respect to recovery. Scrofulous ulceration had so eaten into her system as to destroy half the upper jaw-bone, several of the small bones, and the entire nose. Beginning in 1847, she had visited the Alum Springs for eight years, and is perfectly cured. Dr. Mibane, of North Carolina, testifies that he has been in like manner freed from a cancerous or canceroid sore on the nose, which had baffled all medical and surgical treatment. Start-

ling instances of the cure of dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa are occurring every year. These waters are not a *nostrum*; everybody sees and knows all about them. They are not a *quack medicine*; the regular faculty exhibit them under due guards and cautions. We have felt it to be a duty to increase, so far as we could, the public knowledge of these fountains.

The Rockbridge Alum Spring is only five miles from the line of railroad which passes through Staunton and over the Blue Ridge. At present, the road carries travelers to within eighteen miles, (now nine miles). For Northern visitors, the route is by Washington, Alexandria, Gordonsville and Staunton. One who leaves New York at six in the evening, may, if necessary, arrive at the Alum Spring before bed-time the next day. The retreat is truly delightful; the company is usually grave and reputable; and the proprietors afford all facilities for the maintenance of Divine service on the Lord's day.

Editorial Extract from the Alabama Beacon, embodying a letter from Dr. Graham.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.—The attention of our readers is particularly invited to an advertisement of this very popular watering place, which will be found in to-day's Beacon. Having spent a few weeks, last Summer, at these Springs, we can confidently recommend them, not only on account of the medicinal virtues of the waters, but for their favorable location, and the manner in which they are kept. Of all the watering places in Virginia we doubt if there is one (the White Sulphur Springs, possibly, excepted) that is annually visited by a larger number of invalids; and a very large proportion of them Virginians, who may fairly be presumed to give them a preference, because of the medicinal virtues of the water.

That our readers, and especially those who are contemplating a trip this Summer to some of the Virginia watering places, may know for what diseases these waters are considered efficacious, we give below some interesting facts, furnished us by Dr. GRAHAM, the resident physician, and which we incorporated into one of the letters we wrote from the Rockbridge Alum, last Summer. Dr. G., we remark, has, as he informed us, visited these Springs, professionally, every

Summer, except two, since the year, 1830, when they first began to attract attention :

“The Rockbridge Alum Springs began to attract attention about the year 1830; persons from the adjacent country were in the habit of visiting them and camping out, sleeping for weeks in their wagons and rude huts, that they might avail themselves of the virtue of these waters in the cure of eruptive and cutaneous diseases. They were found very efficacious in the cure of obstinate and indolent ulcers, amongst them, many of a scrofulous character were entirely relieved.

“In consequence of these successful cures, the reputation of the waters gradually spread, and persons laboring under other diseases were induced to give them a trial. The result has been, that the Rockbridge Alum Springs have been found to possess more remedial virtue, curing more obstinate and inveterate cases, than the waters of any known Mineral Springs.

“As a cure for Scrofula or King’s Evil in its various stages, their reputation is now established; whether appearing in small flat pustules about the mouth and ears of children—in ophthalmic inflammation—in enlargement and ulceration of the glands and neck, the result has been the same. Many cases of that obstinate, and heretofore incurable, species called Lupus, have been thoroughly and radically cured.

“Dyspepsia, in its various stages, with all its train of horrible nervous symptoms, has been, in innumerable instances, relieved, and many cases effectually and permanently cured.

“Chronic diarrhœa, after exhausting the best medical skill, has been compelled to yield to the curative powers of these waters.

“In no class of diseases have their powers been more signally manifested than in those peculiar to the female constitution. In hemorrhages, whether from the lungs, or otherwise, these waters have given immediate and permanent relief. Their immediate and direct operation is that of a stimulating diuretic and cathartic. When used for a considerable length of time, their alterative effect is very apparent. Cases of great debility, and prostration of the system, from whatever cause originating, will find the tonic properties of these waters refreshing and restorative.

“The reputation of these Springs is daily increasing, every year adding to the list of remarkable cures they have effected. The visitors who frequent them outnumber those of

any other Mineral Springs in the State, only excepting the White Sulphur."

Letter from REV. DR. HALL, of Trenton, N. J., published in August, 1855.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

Location—Ingredients of the waters—Their great virtues—Disadvantage of a misnomer—Mountain seclusion—Religious services.

ALUM SPRINGS, Rockbridge co., Va., }
August 8, 1855. }

Messrs. Editors: I am not about to furnish you a letter on "the Virginia Springs," but wish to introduce to your Northern readers a comparatively recent addition to that wonderful group of medicinal reservoirs.

The more celebrated Springs of this State lie in the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, and Bath. That from which I write is in the central county of Rockbridge, so named from the great natural arch which, at the height of two hundred and fifteen feet, and with a length of ninety-three feet spans Cedar Creek. We are forty miles South-west from Staunton, and seventeen North-west from Lexington. As for the distance, it will give the best standard to say that you may breakfast at the city of Washington, or Alexandria, and lodge here.

This Spring suffers disadvantage from the imperfect designation given in its name. The predominant taste is of alum, which is the largest ingredient of the mixture; but with it are combined iron, lime, magnesia, sodium, soda, ammonia and potash, and the chief solvents are sulphuric and carbonic acids. It seems to be admitted, by chemical and medical men, that the best analysis may have failed to detect some of its most potent constituents. Certain it is, that the use of the water produces greater and more various results upon the human system, diseased or healthy, than can be accounted for from any analogy in the ordinary exhibition of the same materials.

To the intelligence of the plain observer, the arrangement describes itself as a mass of some of the most efficacious substances which the laboratory of a kind Providence has prepared for the relief of human ailments, heaped together in this spot, and their combined virtues soaked out of them by the springs of the mountains and the rain of the clouds.

I have seen a letter written, within a few days, by Dr. Cartwright, an eminent physician of New Orleans, who, after a season here, and a tour of years among the most celebrated "Spas" and "Brunnen" and "Wells" of Europe, pronounces this water worthy of a place among the most extraordinary of its class. He gives to the combination the description of "acidulous ferruginous," and remarks that it would be as unscientific and improper to call the celebrated Tunbridge Spring "table-salt," as to call this by the single term "alum." This leads me to suggest, that if a more correct, or attractive, or fashionable name should be devised as a substitute for the one now objected to, we might adopt the Tunbridge title for our Rockbridge, and call it "Rockbridge Wells." The name would not be as inapplicable here as to most Springs, for the water is not seen to drip, or flow, or bubble, but is discovered in five distinct rocky basins, below the surface of the ground, at the base of that high cliff of slaty stone, where it is so curiously made in secret, and in recesses so dark that it may literally be said that no one can see the depth, though in reality it is shallow.

Although these five natural wells or basins lie in a range of not more than fifty feet in length, so that the servitor stands behind a counter and dips up for his various customers according to the "number" called for, each possesses a distinctive character, which is made by a difference in the proportion of the ingredients, particularly as to the greater or less predominance of *alum*.


The water may not only be carried to any distance in barrels and bottles, but a small portion of the rock will yield, upon boiling, all the qualities of the wells; and the boiling of the water itself produces a residuary mass, which is made up into pills and used with good effect. The druggists in Philadelphia sell a "Church Hill alum water," which is sometimes mistaken for the Rockbridge, but it is from a weaker spring, near Richmond.

The diseases for which the Rockbridge Spring is resorted to are all the scrofulous and cutaneous varieties, chronic dyspepsia, diseases of the glandular system, disordered state of the secretions in general. It has cured bad cases of bronchitis and sore throat, and its tonic and alterative properties have sent away many "walking, and leaping, and praising God," who came in the most desponding condition of debility.

At this date we have about 350 boarders. Families are

comfortably accommodated in the admirable Virginian plan of separate brick cottages, surrounding a lawn of several acres. The North and Mill Mountains skirt the plain in which this retreat lies hidden, and seem to overhang it with their unbroken forests of oak and pine. No town, village, or hamlet is within reach of walk or drive, unless we except the furnace of the Messrs. Jordan, where the iron ore of the adjacent mountain is smelted. The seclusion is as entire and romantic as can be desired by any one who would enjoy for a few weeks, while it may still be found, what was once understood as "the country." The railway is, indeed, creeping onward. It now actually climbs the great mountain ridge—the locomotive dragging up its train through the stupendous passage of the Rockfish Gap; but it will keep at a distance of five miles from this nest in the wilderness.

Out of reach of church and pastor, as we are, we have not been without the privileges of public worship; and pleasant it is to unite in these quiet and sublime scenes with our countrymen from every quarter, and with Christians of every name, under the softening influences of a common faith and common afflictions, in the holy observances of the Lord's own day.

 CAUTION.—The proprietors respectfully warn visitors against a very prevalent error—that of drinking copiously of the water immediately on their arrival, when the system is probably more or less deranged by the fatigues of travel. It is a safe rule under all circumstances to commence the use of the water *in small quantities*. It might be still safer for invalids to consult the resident, or some other skillful physician, acquainted with the use of the water.

One thing more: Pray don't expect a miracle to be wrought for you, and if it is not wrought, thereupon, pack up bag and baggage and leave at once. Which is all one, as to say, do not expect an inveterate chronic disease to be expelled from your system in a few days, and perfect health (to which you have long been a stranger) to return to you in a night. If, upon due advisement and consideration, you have determined to try these waters, why *try them*—give them a *fair*

trial, and, peradventure, they may heal your malady, and restore long lost health. We do not *know* that they will do so in any given case, and, of course, cannot guarantee that they will in yours. But this we do know, and have repeatedly witnessed, instances of persons who, though at first (for some days, and even weeks) greatly discouraged, yet, either blessed with patience and fortitude, or urged by some kind friend, have persisted in the use of the water, and been finally restored to health. One case, out of many such, occurs to the writer, as falling under his observation last Summer—that of a most estimable gentleman, from a Southern State, who, having suffered for years under chronic diarrhœa, and subsisted, for 18 months, or more, almost wholly, perhaps exclusively, on a little tea and crackers, having traveled many hundred miles to reach these Springs, was on the point of leaving them, on the third or fourth day after his arrival, simply because he had not been made the subject of a miracle. A casual acquaintance of an adjoining room, an elderly lady, who had long known the water, and rightly appreciated its virtues, with great difficulty constrained him to stay longer and give the water a fair trial. In less than a month from that time the gentleman found health and strength, and was vigorously attacking plum-cake and ice-creams, and committing other like indiscretions of renovated youth.

Therefore, persevere, at least *half* as long, and *half* as patiently as you would, and as thousands actually do, in the use of nostrums and quack medicines, and all the vile compounds which, by systematic puffing, make so many fortunes and ruin so many constitutions.

ANALYSIS.

The Proprietors, with very little confidence themselves in the adequacy of any analysis, fully and properly to indicate *a priori* the probable action of the water, or to explain and satisfactorily account for its known and observed effects, year after year, in a multitude of cases, nevertheless yield to what they know, from their correspondence, to be a very general desire of persons at a distance, who hope by this means to acquire some general notion of the character of the water.

And so far it may serve them. But the personal observations of such men as Dr. Cartwright and the other gentlemen whose letters we have published, together with the certificates of actual cure extending through a long series of years, and which we might swell into an octavo volume, we regard as far more valuable, reliable and to the point, than any analysis which chemistry in its present stage of development can furnish.

Description and Analysis of three Samples of Rockbridge Alum Water from Virginia.

The samples presented perfectly clear, colorless, and odorless water; the taste was very stringent, with the more lasting impression produced by iron salts. In closed vessels the water may be heated without becoming turbid, but boiling causes ochry matter to fall. In the composition of the Rockbridge waters much more of the salts of alumina is found than in the Bath Alum water.

ROCKBRIDGE, No. 1.

A standard gallon at 60° F. contains—

Of bases:—		Protoxide of iron,		1.748
Sodium and soda,	0.250	Of acids:—		
Potash, traces.		Sulphuric acid,		32.626
Ammonia,	0.471	Carbonic “		2.623
Lime,	0.594	Organic “		0.930
Magnesia,	0.368	Silicic “		2.460
Alumina,	4.420	Chlorine “		0.257 grs.

The changes which take place in these waters by boiling, the action

of sulphydric acid and salts of silver, indicate that these proximate constituents are combined to form the following salts:

Sulphate of lime,	1.439	Free sulphuric acid,	18,789
“ magnesia,	1.081	“ carbonic acid,	2 623
Protoxide of iron,	3.683		
Alumina,	14.764		46,747 grs.
Chloride sodium,	0.423	Pure water,	58325.253
Silicate of soda,	2.544		
Crenate of ammonia,	1.401		58372.000

SAMPLE OF ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, No. 2.

One gallon of this sample measured at 60° F. contains the following substances:

As bases:—		Alumina,	5.360
Potash,	0.954	As acids:—	
Sodium,	0.401	Sulphuric acid,	34.219
Ammonia,	0.300	Carbonic “	7.356
Lime,	1.346	Crenic “	0.400
Magnesia,	0.600	Silicic “	2.840
Protoxide of iron,	2.304	Chlorine “	0.607

The acids unite to the basis, forming salts of the following weights:

Sulphate of potash,	1.765	Free sulphuric acid,	15.225
“ lime,	3.263	Carbonic “	7.356
Sulphate of magnesia	1.763		
Protoxide of iron,	4.863		56.687
Alumina,	17.905	Pure water,	58315.312
Crenate of ammonia,	0.700		
Chloride of sodium,	1.008		58372.000
Silicic acid,	2.840		

SAMPLE OF ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, No. 4.

One gallon of this sample afforded—

As bases:—		Alumina,	7.210
Potash, traces,		Organic matter,	1.020
Sodium,	0.173	Of acids:—	
Ammonia,	0.360	Sulphuric acid,	29.686
Lime,	1.346	Carbonic “	4.203
Magnesia,	1.503	Chlorine “	0.266
Protoxide of iron,	2.223	Silicic “	1.710
		Crenic “	0.960

Those substances combined as salts give the following constituents:

Chloride of sodium,	0.439	Free silicic acid,	1.710
Sulphate of lime,	3.261	Organic matter,	1.020
“ magnesia,	4.418		
Protoxide of iron,	4.693		50.560
Alumina,	24.085		58321.440
Crenate of ammonia,	1.220		
Free sulphuric acid,	5.511		58372.000
“ carbonic “	4.203		

In comparing these samples with those of the Bath Alum Springs, it will be seen that they are more highly acid in composition, and contain besides more of the tri-sulphate of alumina in a given volume. This salt gives character and activity to these waters, and renders them subjects of great interest when used as remedial agents.

The general conclusions following from the results of these analyses are, that the Bath Alum Springs, containing more ferruginous salts, and having the sulphuric acid more equally neutralized, approach more nearly in composition to chalybeate waters. While the proportions of the salts to the pure water may vary, the relation in *kind* will be preserved.

The Rockbridge Alum waters, on the other hand, have their iron salts almost masked in their action by the predominance of free sulphuric acid and tri-sulphate of alumina. In these, too, we may expect the same general relation of *kind* to prevail, although more or less of the salts is present in the water. Both contain a portion of iron oxide, united to organic compounds, which, independently of the other salts and acids, would constitute them chalybeate waters. In their origin they are quite pure surface waters, which percolating strata undergoing decomposition, take from them their soluble mineral and organic matters. Respectfully,

AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayer to the State of Mass.

1, Pine Street, Boston, 9th March, 1852.

CERTIFICATES.

Until recently, no effort has been made to procure or preserve any record of the many wonderful cures, that have unquestionably been effected by these remarkable waters. The present proprietors have rescued a few certificates that had been tendered to their predecessors, and add a few testimonials out of a large number of cures that have been wrought in the three years of their sojourn at the Springs. All these they know to be authentic; but they probably do not embrace one case in ten, or one in twenty, of cure or benefit derived from the water. And, as a general thing, the whole class of female complaints must be passed over, or taken upon the verbal testimony of the physician and friends.

SCROFULA.

The Certificate of the Rev. N. B. Scriven, S. C.

This is to certify, that in the month of March, 1835, I was distressed with pain in one of my legs, which in a short time spread to my other leg, arms, and muscles of my neck. During the month of May following, inflamed tumors appeared on my head and collar-bone, which were pronounced scrofula by an experienced and skillful physician. Subsequently tumors appeared on my right arm and left shoulder, which all ulcerated. By this time my general health became exceedingly deranged. I was prostrated, having little or no appetite, and sometimes suffered great pain. The tumors and ulcers continued to spread over the surface of my head. In this situation, after trial of various medicines, I was advised to try the mineral waters of Virginia. I first went to the White Sulphur, and used the waters freely for eight days; thence to the Hot Springs; and thence to the Alum Springs, in Rockbridge county, where I arrived in August, 1838, and commenced the use of the water by drinking, gradually increasing to about twenty glasses, and bathing the parts affected three times per diem. Here I remained three weeks, and went to the Warm Springs, and after remaining there about nine days returned to the Alum Springs, where I remained six days more, making in all four weeks' constant use of the water. At this period I found my general health much improved, my appetite decidedly better, and the ulcers manifestly in a healing condition. On leaving these Springs,

carried with me a box of the Alum Rock, which, on my return home, I continued to use in a solution with common water, by drinking and bathing. Under Divine blessing, by the month of January following, I found myself entirely recovered from this sad disease.

N. B. SCRIVEN, S. C.

ULCERATION—OPHTHALMIC INFLAMMATION.

New Kent County, Va., July 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I take much pleasure in giving you my experience of the medical powers of the Rockbridge Alum Water. Eight years last October, Mrs. Carter was attacked with malignant scarlet fever, which terminated in extensive ulceration about the left shoulder joint.

She was placed under the best physicians in the State, and was, by their skill, (so far as human agency was concerned,) saved from death. The ulceration, however, continued to spread, until it extended across the entire chest to the right axilla, producing great pain, making it necessary to keep her constantly under the influence of opiates. Every remedy was tried calculated to produce relief. Sea bathing was resorted to for three or four summers. The White Sulphur, the Red Sulphur, and other Springs, were visited for two consecutive seasons, without material benefit. Last summer I determined to give the Rockbridge Alum a fair trial. Mrs. Carter reached the Springs about the 20th July, and remained about eight weeks, and has continued to use the water since her return home. She now looks as well as I ever saw her. All the ulcers have healed but one, which gives no pain. The use of opiates has been dispensed with, and her relief is to be ascribed to the use of the Rockbridge Alum Water only.

I will give you the history of another case, with which I am familiar. It is the daughter of R. T. Lacy, Esq., for many years our representative in the Legislature. She was a healthy, well grown, and sprightly child, and was attacked last Christmas two years, when nearly ten years of age, with inflammation of the eyes, which resisted all the remedies which could be used. The physicians in the surrounding country were then called in. She was then placed under the care of Dr. Chas. Bell Gibson, of the City of Richmond, Va., for six months, who, by his skill and attention, almost entirely relieved her; but the inflammation returned, and he advised a trip to the Rockbridge Alum Springs. When I saw her, I was seriously apprehensive she would lose her eye-sight. It was my privilege to take charge of her, in company with her mother, to the Springs. She remained at the Springs about eight weeks; for four weeks there was no perceptible improvement. She then improved rapidly, is now enjoying good health, and her eyes are greatly improved and almost entirely restored. She has also continued the use of the water since leaving the Springs. Before visiting the Springs, her general health had been greatly impaired by the remedies used to relieve her eyes. Mrs. Lacy's health was bad when she reached the Springs, very feeble, scarcely able to move about with any comfort—was rendered

much more unwell by the trip. Before she left the Springs her health was entirely restored, and continues better than it has been for twenty years. I have seen its beneficial effects in many other cases, especially in cutaneous diseases. The water is a powerful alterative, acts on the glandular system generally, and possesses considerable tonic properties. These cases fully establish the reputation of the water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. CARTER, M. D.

GENTLEMEN: I send you above, at your request, the statement of Dr. Carter; and his account, so far as it relates to Mrs. Lacy and my daughter, is correct. Dr. Carter is a Baptist minister; has been, for many years, a successful physician, of high character, and resides in six miles of me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. LACY.

New Kent County, July 27, 1852.

SCROFULA.

Extracts from two Letters from Mr. Bradshaw, Indiana.

KNITSTOWN, January 15, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I would have written to you long since had I been clear of the scrofula; but the affection in my nose had not disappeared, and I was still waiting in hopes that it would give way: but since the winter set in hard, I feel the effects of the disease very sensibly through my system. This, indeed, is not to be wondered at, when we reflect for a moment that the disease was so deeply grounded in my system, and of thirteen years standing; and that, too, from my youth: and that I was prostrate almost to the last stage of life. I am almost made to wonder that I am as free from it as I am. I have no doubt, if it was in my power to spend another summer at the Alum Springs, that it might, in the hands of God, be the means of restoring my health entirely. I have received more benefit from the use of the Rockbridge Alum Water the few weeks that I used it, than I have done in thirteen years before from the most skillful physicians. I am as well satisfied that the Rockbridge Alum Springs would cure the scrofula as if I were now cured.

March 4, 1840.

My nose is yet a little sore, and that is the only part that has been affected since I left the Springs. I have not suffered much inconvenience from it this winter. I attribute my present state of health, through the mercy of God, to the use of the Alum Waters.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. P. BRADSHAW.

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE.

From the Rev. A. D. Metcalf, of Rockbridge, near Lexington, Va.

GENTLEMEN: Having for several seasons visited your justly celebrated Springs, and having uniformly derived much advantage from

the use of the water, I cheerfully add my testimony to its virtues, both that other invalids may profit, as I have done, by the use of the water, and that you may in some measure be rewarded for the expensive improvements and excellent accommodations you have made and provided. My disease is chronic liver affection, accompanied with cough and dyspepsia. The water uniformly appeals to the liver, with great action on the bowels: improves the appetite and digestion, and produces a general tonic effect on the whole system. I feel well satisfied that I am indebted, to a large extent, to the virtue of Alum Springs for a considerable portion of the health and comfort I have enjoyed since I tried its efficacy.

May 25, 1839.

A. D. METCALF.

The certificate of the Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., President, of Washington College.

I have been requested to certify my experience of the salutary effects of the Rockbridge Alum Spring Water. I have repeatedly used it, and besides the good effects upon my general health, I found it peculiarly efficacious in dispelling cutaneous eruptions and promoting a healthy action on the skin. No other medicine that I ever used had so remarkable virtue in this respect.

HENRY RUFFNER.

Lexington, Va., May 24, 1839.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

Oregon Hill, August 1, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Having used and witnessed the effects of the Rockbridge Alum Spring Water on different persons, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medical value.

I can truly say that I have suffered more than I thought I could bear. Having been afflicted for four or five years with the worst bowel complaint, I procured the best medical advice, and found nothing to relieve me. After being prostrated by disease for that length of time, I commenced using the Alum Spring Water, and in the course of a few weeks I found a decided change for the better. At this time, (now three months since I commenced the use of the water,) I feel restored to health, my appetite is good, and my strength regained. Indeed I feel like another man.

I can safely recommend the water to others, and have done so in several cases. I wish you all the success imaginable.

You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this letter. But my changed condition and appearance is the best testimonial I could bring to those who have known of my sickness during the last four years.

Accept, sirs, assurances of my personal esteem,

And believe me, &c., &c.

T. J. BETHEL.

DYSPEPSIA.

The certificate of James McClung, Rockbridge county, Virginia.

This is to certify that my daughter Jane had been complaining for about two years with the dyspepsia, and she attended the Rockbridge Alum Springs for a few weeks for two seasons, and has been in good health ever since—and that has been about eight years since, and she is in better health than she ever was. JAMES B. MCCLUNG.

March 31, 1840.

SCROFULA.

The certificate of Capt. J. U. Dickinson, of Millboro' Springs.

This is to certify, that my wife has been afflicted several years with Scrofula, and has tried different physicians, and made use of a great deal of medicine without effect. She at length resorted to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, and used the water freely, both by drinking and bathing, which has almost restored her. I would therefore cheerfully recommend the use of the Water to all suffering with scrofulous diseases.

JOHN U. DICKINSON.

Millboro' Springs, March 26, 1840.

Bedford Co., August 22, 1844,

This is to certify that my wife, Mary Wilson, was attacked with scrofula about four years ago. Her neck was very much swollen, and ulcerated for some eight months, during which time she received the attention of several physicians without any benefit, and was at last pronounced incurable. Hearing of the virtue of the Rockbridge Alum Water, and my wife being unable to go to the Springs herself, I procured some of the rock, and of the mass from which the pills are made, and she used the solution of this in water, regularly, three glasses, three times a day, for two weeks, when she seemed perfectly restored, and used but little afterwards. Since that time, there has been no appearance whatever of the existence or the return of the disease.

JOHN W. WILSON.

CANCROID ULCERATION OF THE NOSE.

GENTLEMEN: I received by the last mail yours of the 7th inst., and it affords me pleasure to contribute in any way to your pleasure or profit.

I had for several years a small scab on the end of my nose that frequently would come off, leaving a very small speck that exhibited the appearance of disease. I went to Richmond in November, 1842; the weather was very cold, and I returned home in the cars and stage very sick with a cold, and my nose became very much diseased and somewhat swollen from constant blowing. I was very unwell indeed; confined to my bed, and much depressed. My friends prevailed upon me to permit the application of caustic to the small sore on the end of my nose. I consented that it should be applied only to the sore;

but instead of confining it to the sore, they covered the whole of my nose with the caustic plaster, which remained some twenty hours, and burnt all the skin off, and, I have no doubt, produced the disease that caused me so much affliction and the loss of the cartilaginous part of my nose, it falling out of the fleshy part. Part slipped off, and the balance turned out, and exhibited the appearance as of the edge of a button-hole. I went to Philadelphia and New York, and consulted many of the most eminent physicians in both cities, and I formed an opinion from their expressions and appearance, that they all believed that it would gradually progress until it destroyed my life. The physician of Philadelphia, upon consultation, advised me to use freely Zittman's Decoction. I bought a large quantity of the materials for making, and directions for using it, and returned home and used it freely for several months with very little, if any benefit. Doctor Mott, of New York, whose sympathy and kindness I gratefully acknowledge, but not more than my Philadelphia medical friends, seemed to feel deeply for me, and rendered me every attention without receiving any compensation, except that which arises from kind acts to an afflicted fellow-being.

I went to the Alum Springs, and used the water bountifully; drank as much as I could, and bathed the diseased part by dipping it in a bowl of the water from the middle spring very often during the day. After about ten days the place became apparently worse, and I should have left in despair had it not been for the kind assurances of Mrs. Taylor, of Norfolk, and her uncle, Mr. Ayres, who assured me if the use of the water did any good it would have the effect I desired. In a few days the thickened edges began to disappear, and the sore to assume a healthy appearance. I was so well satisfied that the improvement resulted from the use of the water, that I had a barrel filled with it, which Col. Smith, of Lexington, had the goodness to send to Richmond, and I got it from there. I brought some of pills and extract of the water and some of the rock home with me, and continued the use of them about three weeks, and then stopped about six weeks, until the next summer, when I returned to the Springs and used the water as before, and returned satisfied that the Alum Water had saved my life, and stopped, and I hope cured, a disease from which I anticipated a most loathsome and painful death.

I am perfectly satisfied that the waters are unequalled by any in the world for ulcers, and especially those of a scrofulous nature. I could, if it were necessary, relate the good effects of the use of the water and pills made out of the extract of the water, in a variety of cases that come under my treatment and notice. There is a little negro here who labored under scrofulous ophthalmia, who was cured by taking the pills, and many other cases might be enumerated. If circumstances will permit, I hope to spend a few weeks under your hospitable roof and use the water again this summer. It would afford me great pleasure to meet again, when in better health, with my kind friends with whom I associated at the Alum Springs.

I remain, very sincerely, yours, &c., J. A. MIBANE, M. D.

You should during the winter make pills, as thousands of them could be sold.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 16, 1851.

THE WORST CASE OF SCROFULA.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I will give you a description of my case, and the effects of the Alum Water on me.

I had been laboring under a scrofulous ulceration of the throat, mouth, nose, and face for several years; sometimes the ulcerations would cease a year or more, and I would seem apparently well, when the ulceration would commence again rapidly. I continued in that situation. Finally I became so alarmingly diseased that I despaired of ever being restored to health, and, as a last resort, my friends urged me to try the Alum Springs. I accordingly determined to give them a trial, but with little hope of being benefitted by their use.

I visited them in June, 1847, and continued there seven weeks. When I first began to use the water I imagined myself better, but in a day or so my sufferings greatly increased, the ulcerations enlarged and discharged more freely, and I declined rapidly; but I determined to persevere, as I had been told that if the water would benefit me any it would have that effect. I felt encouraged and continued using it, although I grew worse every day. I bathed the ulcers several times a day in the strongest water, and drank water from all of the springs occasionally, but used out the spring under the rock mostly. I drank ten or a dozen glasses every day, and some days more than that, when I could bear it. It nauseated my stomach very much, and caused me to vomit frequently. After drinking the water three weeks I was so much enfeebled, and suffered so much, I was advised to discontinue the water a short time. I drank none for four days, and I improved rapidly in that short time, and got so much better that I could walk about my room, and went out once or twice. I commenced using the water again, and it sickened me so much I concluded I would leave and go home. After using it about ten days longer, I accordingly left for home; and so soon as I left I began to improve again, and continued to improve throughout the fall, winter, and spring. My general health was pretty well established, but the ulceration continued to some extent, and I again visited the Springs in July and August, 1848. The water had about the same effect on me as in the preceding year, but my system was braced up by its former use, and it did not prostrate me as it did before. I remained about six weeks, and drank from 12 to 15 glasses per day. I usually drank 3 or 4 glasses before breakfast, and it frequently caused vomiting; but I considered that an advantage, as it helped to cleanse the stomach, and sometimes I would throw up bile and other filth. I seldom remained sick at the stomach more than ten or fifteen minutes, and I would drink again before I ate anything. My appetite was very poor most of the time; but I think it was fortunate for me, as it enabled me to drink more water. So soon as I felt I commenced improving, and the ulceration ceased shortly after I returned home, and I have had no symptoms of disease since. I again visited the Springs in 1849. This time the water did not affect me near as sensibly as at other times, owing, no doubt, to my good health, brought on by its former use. I remained about sixteen days, and have ever since enjoyed most excellent health. I attribute my recovery to the *Alum Springs*. I had employed eminent physicians, and used the

most improved patent medicines. I lost half of my upper jaw bone, my entire nose, and various small bones of my face, also a large portion of my palate bone.

Should any person similarly affected as myself desire any information respecting my case, you can give them my address, and I will take great pleasure in giving them any information in my power. You have my permission to use this statement as you think proper.

Most respectfully yours,
Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 17, 1851.

ANNE E. YANCEY.

ACUTE PAINS—WITH ULCERATION OF THE SKIN.

GENTLEMEN: I feel highly gratified at the opportunity afforded me of informing you of the great benefit I derived from the use of the Rockbridge Alum water.

My disease made its appearance about two years before I visited the Springs, during which time my sufferings were most intense; various were the remedies I tried, but none seemed to have any effect in arresting the disease. Finally I was induced to try the Rockbridge Alum Springs. I was at that time suffering severe pain in my limbs, together with several large ulcers on my face, where the disease first made its appearance. On reaching the Springs I drank from ten to twelve glasses of water during the day, and bathed my face twice in that time. The water at first appeared to be unfavorable to my disease, as my face became more ulcerated and inflamed for about a fortnight, after which time I began to improve quite rapidly during my stay. My face is now entirely healed, though I still occasionally have some pain in my limbs. The use of the Rockbridge Alum water afforded me more benefit than anything I have ever tried, and it is to this that I owe my almost miraculous cure.

Respectfully,
Patton's Hill, April 20, 1851.

A. H. MOSS.

BRONCHITIS.

Certificate from the Rev. Cornelius Tyree.

GENTLEMEN: For the benefit of the afflicted, I take pleasure in thus relating what I have seen in others, and experienced in my own case, of the very remarkable efficacy of the Rockbridge Alum Water. Some four or five years ago I was greatly afflicted with the bronchitis, together with an inflamed chronic condition of the glands of the throat. At the same time my liver and stomach were much disordered. I found the usual remedies for these diseases entirely inefficacious in my case. I commenced the use of the Alum Water and soon found partial relief; and by continuing its use I have been almost entirely cured of the above diseases. Indeed, under the blessing of Providence, I attribute my present permanently improved state of health to the use of the Rockbridge Alum Water.

I have attended this Spring every summer for the last five or six years, and have during that time witnessed many instances in which it has cured cases of liver complaint, dyspepsia, cancer, bronchitis, sore throat, together with scrofula and cutaneous affections: many

of which had been pronounced by physicians incurable I make no hesitation in saying that it is by far the most valuable water in this country; it reaches many diseases that are otherwise incurable. For female diseases it has been found invaluable. It loses none of its virtue by transportation. I have used a barrel purchased of you, and have found it just as efficacious as when used at the Spring.

Yours respectfully,
Powhatan Co., July 6, 1852.

CORNELIUS TYREE.

NEW TESTIMONIALS—1853-'54.

Out of many cases of cure effected by these waters during the past season, the Proprietors publish the following further testimonials, comprising only a few of the cases of disease in its various and aggravated forms, which were either wholly cured or materially benefited by the use of the waters:

LIVER DISEASES, WHETHER TORPID AND INDURATED, OR TOO ACTIVE.

From Major Yancey of Buckingham.

BUCKINGHAM, Feb. 22, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor requesting my opinion of the curative properties of the Rockbridge Alum Springs, is received. If there is any correct or reliable analysis of these waters, it is unknown to me; but having been a visitor of your Springs for the last five years, has afforded me the opportunity of seeing a large number of persons with a great variety of disease, of which I have knowledge of the beneficial action of your waters. That they have cured scrofula, there is no doubt; for several such cures are within my own knowledge. These waters are famous for eruptions of the skin. Their action upon the liver is wonderful, whether in an indurated and torpid state, or too active in its secretions. I myself am witness, personally, as to the latter; and as to the former, of torpid liver, I know of its curing Mr. Wilson of Louisiana, who said his spleen and liver were dry and hard as a plank; the water invited secretions, and he went away cured. I have seen boys come here on crutches from injuries in the joints, running races in three or four weeks during my stay. I am free to say I have no recollection of any diseased subject, whose acquaintance I formed, that did not report a beneficial action of the waters, except the cancerous and the consumptive. Your springs have worked their own merited reputation far and near, in spite of the want of accommodation; and those who did obtain accommodation, found it very rough. I have seen visitors, perhaps over one hundred, turned away for want of room during my stay each season. Provide ample ac-

commodations, and you will have visitors to fill all your rooms. I ascribe much credit to you for the extensive improvements made in so short a time after you became possessed of the property. The completion of the Central Railroad to Staunton or beyond, will give greatly increased facility to travel, and the Packet Boats, for certainty and safety of a passage, together with the grandeur of the mountain scenery above Lynchburg, will induce many to take that route.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

CHARLES YANCEY.

To Messrs. Frazier & Randolph, Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Extracts from private correspondence of Dr. Rose, of Indiana, with the Proprietors; the publication whereof is now sanctioned by the author.

LA PORTE, INDIANA, Oct. 13, 1853.

To Messrs. FRAZIER & RANDOLPH:

The position I occupied in the medical school in this place some years since, enabled me to distribute the analysis of your Springs to every prominent physician in this State (central and south), through the instrumentality of a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, who three days since visited our State Agricultural Fair at La Fayette; and who by this time has given each of your circulars a proper destination. But this leaves me without any more to be distributed through the medical students, who will be congregated next month at Chicago, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Motives at once of humanity, of gratitude for the cure of my son, and a desire for your welfare, make me wish the well deserved celebrity of your Springs should be known every where; and if you will furnish me with a number of your circulars, I will give them such direction that they will not only tell by an increased number of visitors next season, but an immediate demand for the water from your agent at Richmond. Already several of my friends *here* have ordered a barrel without delay, and I can well imagine the circulars gone hence will tell upon your deposit in Richmond.

I would also suggest that you send a package to Mr. S——, of St. Louis, asking him in my name to distribute them amongst the medical students at the Catholic and American Colleges, as well as the citizens. I think he would take pleasure in doing it, especially if you inform him, as I authorize you to do, that your Springs have cured my son, with whom he spent some weeks, and knows how much he needed healing waters.

With assurances of my esteem, I am yours,

G. A. ROSE.

LA PORTE, INDIANA, Dec. 4, 1853.

Mr. WILLIAM FRAZIER:

Dear Sir— * * * * There is no question about the value of the Rockbridge Alum Springs, but the Bath Alum is also a fountain of most tremendous power. Whilst you were absent last summer, there were two of my old acquaintances from L—, the Misses ——, who

were not improving at your Springs, and took the —— ——— mania. I positively interdicted the use of that water, and urged them to go to the Bath Alum; and if they did not mend speedily there, then to try the Hot Springs. They took my advice, went to the Bath Alum; *but no further*. In ten days they returned, more improved than any invalids I ever saw in the same length of time. They began to mend immediately, because they both needed more iron than was contained in the Rockbridge Alum Water. The judicious use of the Hot and your two Springs, in my humble opinion, is capable of doing more good than our philosophy dreams of. Twenty odd years since I conveyed a caravan of patients to the Hot, and made some cures, with the use of a very little medicine, that astonished me. What could not be done by using the three Springs understandingly? * * *

If you have no more circulars, have them printed during the winter, and send them West and Southwest, passing some through my hands. The barrel of Alum Water I sent for is to be used in an old gouty case, although in a middle aged, sober man. He has tried everything else, and can lose nothing by the use of your water; and if it cures him, it will be almost a miracle. In your new edition get more vouchers. The cure of Capt. Hayden, U. S. A., for instance, speaks a language not to be misunderstood; and assuredly you know of a mass of others.

Receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

G. A. ROSE.

COLORITIS.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Rose, of Indiana, to Dr. J. J. Moorman, of Virginia. [See Dr. M.'s new work on the Virginia Springs.]

LA PORTE, INDIANA, Dec. 18, 1853.

DEAR SIR: * * * The ill health of my son Garland, whom you once saw sick in his cradle, some thirty-three years since, induced me to take him to the Virginia springs, in the *hope* of curing him of *coloritis*. * * * Finding neither the White Sulphur, the Hot, nor the Warm to impart any permanent benefit, I determined to repair to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, faithless as I was with regard to that water. The night before we left the Hot for the Rockbridge Alum, my son was very ill, and although it was raining in the morning we embarked for the Alum as the last resort. The truth was, I had heard so much in its praise I classed it amongst the quack remedies; but, in the language of the Queen of Sheba, with regard to Solomon, I found the half of its merits had never been told. No water in the mountains is used more injudiciously by visitors, yet all who had a right to expect benefit received it despite their imprudence. The difference between that water and all others is this: An intelligent physician can beforehand tell precisely what the water can do, and what it cannot do. A case in point occurred to me in a pair of fair damsels, daughters of an old acquaintance near Lynchburg. I saw them packing up for a move, and inquired what they were after. "Oh, we are not mending, and think of going to the —— ———, if you think best." I replied, "You are not mending because there is not

iron enough in this water for you. Go to the Bath Alum; if you are not better in three days, proceed to the Hot Springs. If you improve there, stay as long as you do improve. If you do not improve, return to the Bath Alum." I heard no more of them for ten or twelve days, when they cast up with red cheeks and lips, having gone no farther than the Bath Alum, where the increased quantity of *iron* was *precisely* adapted to their anemic condition.

I now return to my son's case. In three days after he begun the use of the water, he said there was a salutary change in his feelings. In three weeks he was well; is now well and fat. He brought home with him two demijohns of the water, which he used on the route; but since he got home he has not indeed "thrown his physic to the dogs," but has had no need for its use.

I hope in your next edition of your Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Virginia, you will *attempt* to do *justice* to this invaluable water. In conversation with intelligent men at the various springs, I obtained statistics enough to fill a small volume relative to its curative power, and most assuredly your information must be more extensive and critical.

I pray you to receive the homage of my great esteem.

G. A. ROSE.

SCROFULA OF THE EYES, WITH LOSS OF SIGHT.

Certificate from W. W. Mallory, Esq., of Hanover, Va.

JUNCTION, HANOVER Co., Feb. 24, 1854.

MESSRS. FRAZIER & RANDOLPH:

Gentlemen,—I intended long since to have written you in regard to my trip to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, last summer, with my little daughter. She was afflicted with a scrofulous disease of the face and eyes, and had been attended by several eminent physicians, but derived no benefit from their constant attention and acknowledged skill. It was at length suggested to me by one of the physicians, and many of my friends, to take her to the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

When I left home on the 10th of July last, she was emaciated to a mere skeleton as it were—had not opened her eyes for five or six weeks past, and I entertained great fears she would never be able to reach your place. However, she stood the journey, and very soon after her arrival commenced the use of the water both as a drink and local bath.

Pressing engagements of business only allowed me to remain with my wife and child six days; but before leaving for home I had the inexpressible gratification of seeing my little daughter running about the lawn with her eyes open, which had not been the case for months before.

My wife kept her there about one month longer, when she returned home greatly improved in her general health, and though once blind, as I greatly feared, now having her eyes open and her sight fully restored, though the inflammation about her face had not entirely subsided.

Soon after this, a relative stopping at my house on his way to the Springs, insisted on taking the child back. We gave our consent, and

they proceeded to the Rockbridge Alum, but the great increase in the crowd of visitors there compelled them to go on to Bath Alum, where they remained two or three weeks, returned to the Rockbridge Alum, where they spent three weeks more, and then left for home. And when they came I found her eyes still greatly better, and a child only a few months before having no flesh, now hearty and weighing nearly double what she did the day she first left home.

Her eyes continue as they were when she left the Springs, though occasionally a slight inflammation makes its appearance about the face. I shall take her to your Springs again next summer, and have not the smallest doubt, if she only derives half the benefit she did last season, she will be entirely restored. I have written this hastily, and would say I desire you not to use it publicly if I did not consider it my duty to let the afflicted with like diseases know that my little child, though once blind, is now seeing, and well.

Please accept the thanks of myself and wife for the kind attentions she received during my absence, when I was compelled to put her under the care of your lady and most accommodating agents.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. W. MALLORY.

DYSPEPSIA.

Certificate of Robert Bolling, of Petersburg, Va.

ALUM SPRINGS, VA., Sept. 15, 1853.

I have for several years been in feeble health, and have for the last twelve months suffered greatly with dyspepsia; consulted the most skillful physicians in my part of the country, whose remedies gave only momentary relief. I determined to repair at once to the Alum Springs; left home on the 24th of August, and arrived there the 26th, with fullness and tightness about the chest, pain in the head and eyes, and flushed face. When I commenced the use of the water, I determined to live abstemiously in order to satisfy myself of its effects, and in four or five days felt great relief. I have now continued the use of the water for nearly three weeks, and think I can return home in safety, with my health greatly improved. And let me say to the public, and dyspeptics particularly, instead of visiting the Sulphur Springs come at once to the Alum, breathe the salubrious atmosphere, drink the healing waters, and be restored to better health.

ROBT. BOLLING.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA—DISEASE OF KIDNEYS—COUGH.

The case of James B. Elliott, Esq. of King William County, Virginia.

About four years since I was attacked with *Chronic Diarrhœa*; my discharges amounting to eight or ten daily, of a thin, watery, and often mucous character. I had a very troublesome cough, attended with constant thirst and dry tongue. My expectoration was very considerable.

In addition to the Diarrhœa, I had labored for many years under disease of my kidneys.

In this condition, I was attacked with Pneumonia in the winter of 1853, from which, after many weeks, I recovered, contrary to the expectation of my physicians. But it left me perfectly prostrated with my old maladies, the diarrhœa and the affection of my kidneys. When I reached the Rockbridge Alum Springs, 22d July 1853, I could not stand or walk without being supported. I do not think I weighed one hundred pounds; had no appetite; always eight or ten discharges daily, of a mucous, watery character, and my cough most annoying. I had frequent spells of vomiting from sick stomach, and could sleep but little. My whole condition was as bad as it well could be. When I left home, my friends never expected to see me return alive; and when I got to the Springs, no one who saw me or knew of my case, believed it possible that I could long survive.

I commenced the use of the water in *very small quantities*, which, for the first few days, I sometimes threw up. Shortly, however, I found my strength and appetite improving, and the operations from my bowels less frequent and of a more healthy character. My liver, which had been in a most torpid state for a long time, began to act; my cough and expectoration to improve, as also the disease of my kidneys.

At the expiration of two weeks or a little upwards, I could and did walk a mile and a half. My health and whole condition continued to improve. I did not take, but pertinaciously refused to take, any other remedy except the Alum Water, and under its use I regained my strength and flesh; my torpid liver and chronic diarrhœa and cough and expectoration all left me entirely. It is now a little over eleven months since I left the Springs. I have remained entirely free from the diarrhœa, cough and disease of kidneys ever since, and do know that I owe it all, under a kind Providence, to the Rockbridge Alum Springs. It may be well to add, that I am in my sixty-sixth year.

JAS. B. ELLETT
Of King William County, Va.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

From John S. Timberlake, Esq.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

I hope, and doubt not your Springs have maintained their high reputation, and made an unusually good "season." I came to the Alum Springs broken down and debilitated from *Chronic Diarrhœa*, but now rejoice at restored health. Wishing you every success,

I am yours sincerely,

Oct. 12, 1854.

JNO. S. TIMBERLAKE.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA—*Mrs. Tatem's case.*

My wife, Mary F. Tatem, was attacked in June, 1853, with Chronic Diarrhœa, which, in despite of the skill of the best physi-

cians, had brought her to the verge of the grave. She was almost a living skeleton, and her operations from ten to twelve daily, of the most unhealthy condition, bloody, and frequently mucous, always entirely free from bile, and of yeasty appearance.

In the summer of 1854 I took her to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, with the faint hope of its being of some service to her; often fearing she would not live to reach her journey's end. A few days after she arrived at the Springs, her operations diminished in frequency, and began to assume a healthy complexion; she steadily improved in all respects; the diseased condition of her bowels, in less than three weeks, has subsided, and her emaciation and debility almost gone. Her tongue, which had presented a very red, raw appearance, has now assumed a natural, healthy condition.

I consider it one of the very worst cases of the disease, and feel that her recovery is attributable entirely to the use of the Rockbridge Alum Water.

This statement I make out of a feeling of gratitude, as well as of hope that it may be of service to others afflicted in the same way.

E. A. TATEM.

Tallahatchie County, Miss.

SPINAL DISEASE WITH NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Mr. J. C. Martin's case.

This is to certify that I was taken with typhoid fever about five years ago, which left me with a spinal disease, loss of muscular energy, and general debility; and in addition to the above diseases, I was taken with nocturnal emissions, accompanied with palpitation of the heart. After trying the most celebrated physicians in my vicinity without benefit, I then commenced using patent medicines; but nothing seemed to touch my disease. I determined, as the only alternative, to visit the Springs. I arrived at the Rock. Alum the 21st of June, so feeble and languid that I did not choose a room, but entered my name on the register and laid down immediately on a settee which was in the room, until I could command strength to go up to my room, which was chosen for me by a gentleman who came on from Lexington with me. When I reached there, I was in a state of great debility, with a deplorable condition of my nervous system. I suffered from an almost continual apprehension of evil, and from loss of sleep; my appetite was precarious, and all my energies, physical and mental, were impaired; nocturnal emissions, which increased my suffering and destroyed my strength, were of very frequent occurrence. After remaining at the Springs two weeks, I began to improve in strength and flesh. My appetite being restored, all my nervous symptoms began to subside; buoyancy and elasticity of spirits, to which I had long been a stranger, took the place of gloom and despondency; the nocturnal emissions have ceased; and I feel that my health is so far restored in all respects as to justify the hope that I am free from the terrible disease from which I have so long suffered, and that it is attributable to the Rock. Alum Water.

J. C. MARTIN.

Goochland, July 25, 1854.

CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

HALIFAX, VA., January 15, 1856.

MR. FRAZIER—Dear Sir: Please forward me another barrel of the Alum water immediately on receipt of this—as it is the only remedy of the many I have tried which has ever afforded me any real benefit, or lasting relief.

Yours truly,

THOS. BRUCE.

DYSPEPSIA—CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASE—ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

Statement by Dr. Evans of Amelia Va.

PAINEVILLE, Amelia Co., Va.

MR. A. MILLER—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to accede to your request, that I should give a written statement of my opinion in regard to the influence which the Rockbridge Alum Water had upon your system some years since.

The aggravated dyspepsia, which had well nigh brought you to your grave, was so far removed in three weeks, that you have since then only required a moderate degree of caution in diet, to ensure a very good share of active health. The chronic pulmonary disease, which is hereditary in your system, was very threatening at the time of your visit to the Alum Springs. A marked improvement occurred at once, and no severe attack has happened since. I have observed that for the last three years, you have attended to active employments, with all the appearances of good health.

Allow me also to mention the case of a young lady afflicted with a chronic inflammation of the throat, attended with deep ulcerations. The skill of our best physicians failed to afford her any relief, but a short visit of a few weeks to this watering place relieved her *entirely* and *permanently*. I have this statement from the lady herself, and she is now in excellent health. The disease was cured years ago.

Very truly your friend,

M. F. T. EVANS.

Complicated case of Mrs. Ryals, of Raleigh, N. C.

For two years I have been a sufferer from Chronic Diarrhœa, the best physicians attending me, but affording only occasional and temporary relief. I have suffered a complication of disease, which had well nigh brought me to the grave. Some of my ailments being such as are peculiar to females, others common to our nature. Some of my worst symptoms of the latter class are accurately described in the certificate of Wm. B. Ellet, Esq. of King William, Va. In addition to all these, and the result of them, my whole nervous system was a wreck, so that life was a burthen to me. My friends finally advised that possibly the Rock. Alum Springs might afford me some relief; if they could not, my case was hopeless. I resolved to try them, contrary to the advice of my physician, who thought me quite too weak to attempt the journey. With great difficulty I reached the Springs

the first week in July, 1855, but for nearly three weeks was unable to use the waters; at the end of which time, I commenced their use in small quantities, gradually increasing the same. My symptoms began at once to improve, and during the remainder of that month, and throughout the month of August, my ailments, one after another, gave way, so that, before leaving the Springs, I walked with ease over the surrounding hills, and by the -- of September, I was enabled to leave for home, restored to such a comfortable degree of health as I have not enjoyed for years past.

I must ever feel devoutly grateful to the Author and Giver of every good gift for guiding my steps to that remarkable fountain, which has so far healed my bodily ills, and for giving me strength to reach it. Nor can I forbear to express my thanks to the Proprietor, and all the inmates of his household, for their unceasing kindness and attention to my wants. In the midst of all the bustle of a crowded "season," they ceased not in their care for me.

MRS. E. S. RYALS.

Raleigh, N. C.

SCROFULA.

LEAKSVILLE, *Rockingham Co., N. C., January 2, 1856.*

MESSRS. FRAZIER & RANDOLPH—Dear Sirs: Having derived great benefit from the use of the Rockbridge Alum Water, I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to its virtues. In January last, I was severely attacked with ulcers about my face and body, which was pronounced to be Scrofula. I employed eminent Physicians for a length of time, and used the most popular Patent medicines, but all failed to afford any relief. After suffering for several months very severely, I was solicited to visit the Alum Springs. I reached the Rockbridge Alum on the 27th May, almost unable to walk, and with very little hope of ever recovering; but I had used the water only about ten days, when the ulcers began to heal, and in the course of four weeks had entirely disappeared, and my strength was entirely regained. I remained at the Springs until the 19th July (scarcely eight weeks) when I returned home and have not since felt any symptoms of the disease.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

ASTHMA WITH DYSPEPSIA.

This will certify, that for ten years past I have been subject to Asthma, with more or less of Dyspepsia; and for some six or eight months before visiting these Springs was a constant sufferer, and having no appetite and hardly any ability to digest food. After a few days' use of the Rockbridge water, at the Springs, my appetite began to return. In two weeks' time the Asthma disappeared, and has never troubled me since; and before I left the Springs my digestive organs seemed completely restored, so that I could without inconvenience eat heartily, and with relish, of any wholesome food. My visit was in the summer of 1855.

W. M. MALLORY.

[There was another very striking case of the cure of *Asthma* in an aggravated form, during last season, an authentic statement of which has been promised, and we hope will reach us in time for insertion in this edition.]

THE ALUM MASS AND ALUM PILLS.

The demand for these is steadily growing as the knowledge of their virtues extends. What is called the *mass* is nothing more nor less than the salts of the water obtained by evaporation in kettles. Of course, it is highly concentrated and powerful. Experience has demonstrated that it retains to a remarkable extent the medicinal qualities of the water, so as to serve as a substitute for the same in remote sections of the country, where the water itself cannot conveniently be transported. Accordingly, we are in the habit of forwarding it, and the pills which are made from it, *by mail*, to orders all over the country.

But the mass and pills are not a mere substitute for the water—they possess, *in certain cases*, advantages over the water itself; as in local applications where a more concentrated wash is needed, or in certain delicate or diseased conditions of the stomach where large draughts of water cannot be taken, the pill may serve a better purpose. But in such cases, a physician should prescribe. These are exceptional cases, and the proprietors, who have no ambition to rank themselves as vendors of nostrums, frankly admit that *for general use* no *preparation* of the water can equal the limpid stream itself as it flows from the mountain rock, Nature's own laboratory and great alembic.

To reproduce the water from the mass, dissolve it in pure soft water. A piece, the size of a common pea, thoroughly dissolved, will make a tumbler of water as strong, perhaps stronger, than the spring water. You must expect it to have a *flat* taste as compared with the lively, pleasant impression of the water taken from the spring, or put up in glass bottles well corked. But the *medicinal properties* largely remain in these salts. It is convenient to dissolve two or three gallons at a time in a demijohn.

Price, when sent through the mail, \$9 per pound, and in like proportion. On the receipt of \$2.25, \$4.50, \$6.75, or \$9, we very carefully put up under seal, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., or 1 lb., we pre-paying letter postage on the same.

From Rev. Luther L. Hill of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 8, 1855.


WM. FRAZIER, Esq.—Dear Sir: Through our mutual friend, Mr. M. Crary, the package of Rockbridge Alum Mass which you kindly sent me has been received. It is decidedly the most acceptable token of friendly regard ever bestowed upon me. You may judge of the estimate put upon it, when I assure you, that not long since while discussing with a friend the merits of the Rockbridge Alum Water and mass, I stated to him that I had a fraction of a pound of the mass left (having brought it with me from the Springs a year ago) and I regarded its use so indispensable to my health, that *if I could not by any means replace it* five hundred dollars would not be entertained for a moment as a consideration for it.

I have the most unqualified confidence in the virtues of the water, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to subserve your interest in promoting that of suffering humanity, by recommending the use of the water and of the mass to my friends and acquaintances. Mr. T— has received his package, and contemplates taking his wife to your Springs next season.

I may add, that I have been a sufferer for twelve years, during which time I have visited most of the leading watering places in the United States, and it is but just to say, that I derived far more benefit from my sojourn at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, in one summer, than from all the others put together.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

LUTHER L. HILL.

 See also Dr. MIBANE's letter, p. 22-3.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Cartwright.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1855.

* * * * I have long been in the habit of recommending invalids to the Rockbridge Alum Springs. I think so highly of the water, that I have imported it direct, and also have used the Alum powder or mass, as it is called, (a sediment collected from boiling the water) with much benefit in my practice.

* * * * *

SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT.

[The residue of the above letter urges the Proprietors to put up the water *in bottles* for transportation and use at a distance from the Springs. This, it will be perceived, is at length about to be accomplished.]

PIKE COUNTY, Mo., February, 1857.

Mr. FRAZIER—Having been cured of an aggravated case of Chronic Dysentery, by the use of your Rockbridge Waters last fall, I think it my duty to state the fact, not so much for your advantage as for the benefit of others, who are now suffering as I did for a long time.

Being on a visit last year to my friends and relatives in my native county of Albemarle, they persuaded me to visit your Springs and try whether I might not find some relief from them. I did so, and the waters cured me. But, without dictating to others, I will say, that *in my case* (and I believe in cases similar to mine) small doses of the water is not the thing. A free use of it stirred up and passed off the bile, gave to the liver and all my intestinal organs a healthy action, and in a few weeks restored me to comfortable health and strength.

How many thousands of persons there are in this my adopted State, and in this great basin of the Mississippi valley, who, if they could reach that fountain of yours, or could have its waters brought to them, or if they knew anything at all about the Spring, would, in all human probability, regain their health and strength?

I will only add, that a peculiar excellence of your water is, that, unlike most mineral waters, it is used as advantageously in the spring and fall (and I am told in the winter also) as in mid-summer.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN C. CARTER.

The following valuable letter from Dr. Moorman, long the resident physician at the White Sulphur Springs, and author of the well known work on the Mineral Springs of Virginia, was received by me after this pamphlet had passed through the press:

OAKWOOD, March 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received the pamphlet you were so kind as to send me. I thank you for the opportunity of examining it. It contains much valuable matter in elucidation of the peculiar efficacy of the Rockbridge Alum Waters in various obstinate diseases, and of which I shall avail myself in my forthcoming volume. Not that such information has afforded me *personally* any new light as to the efficacy of that water in the cases given. I had fully appreciated it in all such cases before, and have long spoken of the Spring as holding a deservedly high rank among the mineral waters of the *world*. But, as affording concurrent testimony, the pamphlet is valuable to me as an author.

If not too late for your new edition, I would, as a friend, advise you to insert Dr. M'Pheeters's letter to me, which you will find at page 226 of my 2d edition. It is from a gentleman of very high, and, in our Southern country, of widely extended reputation. It is the best synopsis in brief that has been given of the therapeutic action of those waters, and to intelligent persons generally, and especially to physicians, will form a valuable illustration and exposition of their peculiar nature and efficacy.

It is a matter of no little importance that the public should be fully apprised of the remarkable influence exerted by the Rockbridge Alum Water in strumous diseases especially. *They* have long stood as a reproach to our profession, and never but in these waters has a remedy been found that deserves the name of a *specific* for their cure.

If the opinion I have expressed in my volume on this subject can, in your judgment, be in any wise useful in increasing or confirming the public confidence in the value and efficacy of the waters as a healing agent, it is, of course, very much at your service.

I commenced to write but a line of thanks for your pamphlet, and have spun out a letter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
To WM. FRAZIER, Esq.

J. J. MOORMAN.

THE WATER PUT UP IN GLASS.

One year's experience has satisfied us that this is the method of putting up the water to secure to the consumer at a distance *its greatest purity and efficacy*. But the gallon bottle is too large. It adds to the weight, and, consequently, to the cost of transportation, without increasing the strength of the bottle. For these reasons, and also because our square bottle has been imitated, we have changed its form and size. Hereafter we shall use a

HALF GALLON ROUND BOTTLE,

with the words "ROCKBRIDGE (VA.) ALUM WATER," blown in the bottle.

One dozen of these bottles will be *securely packed* in a case or box, and will be sold at the Springs for . . . \$5 00
Delivered at any point on the Virginia Central Railroad, to and including Gordonsville, at our cost, for 5 50
In Richmond or Lynchburg, for . . . 6 00

As a matter of convenience, in shipping, &c., Messrs. FRAZIER & RANDOLPH have appointed the subscriber special agent for the sale of the

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER,

And all orders addressed to him will meet with prompt attention, and be filled at the proprietors' lowest rates.

W. H. GILMAN,

PHARMACEUTIST.

Corner Penn. Av. and 4½ Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.